

The capture of Mason and Slidell causes more exultation, if the telegraph be trusted, than the exploit deserves. It is not of the slightest importance, in our opinion, whether Mason and Slidell get to Europe or not. Neither of them have personally anything to recommend them. One of them is a weak, conceited, ignorant old man, who has been longed up with bogus dignity.

We asked a member of Congress, from Virginia, why Mason was so vigorous against Douglass. "Oh," said he, "Douglass made bureaus once!" Nothing showed more evidently that Virginia politicians had gone to seed than the retention of such an old booby as Mason in the Senate of the United States—a decayed old stick of inveterate fogeyism, with only sense enough left to find his way to the Senate chamber and back, and quietly raminate on the dignity of old Virginia, and imagine that he was born to keep it up. The silence of old Virginia is ominous, shamed one of her seedy politicians at Baltimore. Mason, no doubt, thought that when Virginia spoke, the world would stand in awe; and he now considers his capture a profanation of one of the Lord's "anointed" by vulgar, depraved Yankees; and looks for an earthquake to express the abhorrence of nature at the act.

That fellow, Slidell, is a rogue constitutionally—a vulgar pocket of spoils. The Hounds grant should be carried about posted on his back, as he goes to Europe. He is as mean as any mean Yankee could be. It is a wonder that Mason would associate with such a man. Dignity, however, sometimes wants tools to do dirty work; but, perhaps, the idea was to commission poor old Mason to do up the dignity, and Slidell to do up the tricks by the back stairs of royalty. Mason could wait in the anteroom, Slidell in the kitchen.

We felt rather gratified that these two Commissioners had got off. The English and French Cabinets would see all through them both at a glance, and see that they were not the men to make governments, or manage them; and that a Confederacy that had no better material to send abroad amounted to very little.

They are apprehended, however; no thanks to Wilkes for it. He, no doubt, thought he was doing a service; but he wasn't. He has raised a question under the law of nations upon which a good deal of ink and paper will be wasted: Has a neutral a right to carry an enemy to a destination where he goes to make war on one of the parties? Seward and somebody can debate that point at leisure.

ABOUT POSTING LETTERS.—The special agents of Post Office Departments desire that no letters be sent to the office to be mailed which are directed with a pencil—written plainly and with ink. Many letters doubtless are lost from the pencil superscriptions becoming illegible. Another serious trouble arises from the extensive use of "Fancy Envelopes," or envelopes covered over with designs, verses, &c., often leaving no space for the address, post marks and stamps. Since the use of these nuisances has become popular, the number of dead and missing letters has increased greatly. Use plain envelopes, and put everything intended to be looked at, except the address, inside the letter.

THE NEW YORK HERALD advises Cooke to make no more stamp speeches until he shows that he can do some fighting. Good advice. If he shows no more sense in fighting than he does in speaking, he had better not attempt that. His speech has already done the Confederates more good than all his fighting will do them here.

PICKETON AGAIN.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, of Monday morning, has information direct from Prestonsburg that Col. John S. Williams was drunk at the time the battle commenced, and ran like a quarter horse.

The rebels fled in every direction, and the victory was a complete one, the organization of the enemy in Eastern Kentucky being entirely broken up.

THE FRANKFORT Commonwealth thinks the following must be witty, as it came from "Vanity Fair," but we "can't see it." Ladies can you?

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THE UNION LADIES of the county are doing nobly. They have organized a society for the assistance and relief of the soldiers, and have collected a considerable quantity of money, and are now engaged in making daniel shirts, socks, comforts, and other articles needed in a winter campaign.

The rebellion and the war have, in a great measure, revolutionized social intercourse. It is acting as an iron wedge between friends and relations, and also as a bond of Union among those who were formerly indifferent. Old friendships are broken up, and new ones formed on the lines of political repulsion and affinity. The affair has become personal to every national, old friend, the attachment of their fathers, and offered to fight as well as for the Union, for Jeff. Davis. These impressions will be obliterated only in the graves of the present generation.

WHEN I see a malignant rebel, with a ruffled and sour countenance, refusing to recognize an old and intimate friend, whom he has lived, and honored, and trusted, because, and only because, that friend had made a bold but respectful argument for his government, or voted in the Legislature to repel the invasion of his native State, it has a significance to my mind which the secessionists little dream of. The natural impression is that the rebel thinks, away down in the bottom of his heart, that his old friend, the Union man, ought to be his enemy, and therefore he takes time by the forelock to treat him as such. I have no time to help up a beautiful couple, found, I think, in Young; but the substance of it is that those who have wronged us are sure to hate us.

STEEBOARD.—Special correspondents writing from Washington say that our right to seize Mason and Slidell is unquestionable; that all English and American authorities admit it, even though the British flag was flying

THE LONDON TIMES ON SLAVERY.—The London Times, in commenting on Mr. Foy's letter in defense of the United States Government, acknowledges its earnest desire for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as the surest means of killing slavery. When will our red-hot secessionists, who are not also abolitionists, learn as much as the Times has learned? After arguing the question of slavery in its relation to the existing contest, and asserting that the recognition of the Confederate States, and peaceful separation, will accomplish everything which the Northern anti-slavery party has been advocating for years, it says:

FOR OUR OWN PART, WE, AS ENGLISHMEN, SHALL BE GLAD TO SEE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, SIMPLY BECAUSE THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SLAVE OWNERS WILL BE SO MUCH LESS OF A THREAT TO US. FORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARE THE ONLY KIND OF ANGLO-SAXON BRAZIL, EASILY OUTBRED IN ITS AMBITIOUS PROPENSITIES. IF THE OLD UNION HAD LASTED, THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY OVER MEXICO WOULD HAVE BEEN CERTAIN AFTER A FEW YEARS. NOW, HOWEVER, THE SOUTH WILL FIND A RIVAL DETERMINED TO PREVENT HER AGGRANDIZEMENT. THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND CIVILIZATION WILL GAIN BY THE QUARREL OF THESE PARTNERS IN GULF.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED EUROPEANS IN THEIR JUDGMENT OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS. THEY SEE TO US OUGHT TO BE, IN THAT IT CONDEMNS THAT SPEECH. WELL, IF THE COMMONWEALTH ADVISES THE ARMING OF NEGROES AGAINST THEIR MASTERS, WE DON'T; AND, WE JUDGE, VERY FEW UNION MEN NORTH OR SOUTH WILL AGREE WITH THE COMMONWEALTH. HE WILL HAVE TO LOOK TO GREELY & CO. FOR AID AND COMFORT. THE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIM; THAT'S CERTAIN.

LET THEM RAIL ON. THEIR EXCERATIONS WILL HELP THE CAUSE.

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH IS DEIGHTED WITH THE SPEECH OF JOHN COOKE, AND CONSIDERS THE DEMOCRAT NOT AS SOUND AS IT OUGHT TO BE, IN THAT IT CONDEMNS THAT SPEECH. WELL, IF THE COMMONWEALTH ADVISES THE ARMING OF NEGROES AGAINST THEIR MASTERS, WE DON'T; AND, WE JUDGE, VERY FEW UNION MEN NORTH OR SOUTH WILL AGREE WITH THE COMMONWEALTH. HE WILL HAVE TO LOOK TO GREELY & CO. FOR AID AND COMFORT. THE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIM; THAT'S CERTAIN.

Our Correspondence.

Letter from Daviess County.

THE FIFTEEN "SECESSION" CAUTERED—ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS REPORT—KENTUCKY DOING HER WHOLE DUTY—DAVIESS COUNTY—MISTAKEN NOTION OF SOME UNION MEN—LOVINGLY WOMEN OF DAVIESS.

OWENSBORO, November 14.
Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: There have been no military movements of interest since my last, unless it be one or two things that I need not mention.

THE FIVE REGIMENTS filling up in four adjacent counties will soon be all full. This Congressional District has turned out over two thousand men, and will go three thousand or more by the time the Kentucky regiments are brought into active service.

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THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES gave to the public a story of most huge proportions from Cincinnati on Saturday night—that Gen. A. S. Johnson was advancing from Cumberland Gap with 40,000 men.

A correspondent writing from the advance on or about the 8th, stated the rebels had been reinforced, so that their numbers would be 22,000 infantry, besides cavalry. Writing again on the 12th or 13th he stated that the first information was incorrect; that scouts reported the total rebel force at about 8,000. Southern papers, especially at Nashville, were on the 10th and 12th bitterly lamenting the condition of Zollicoffer, and fearing he would be cut off. About that time, too, the Union men in East Tennessee, according to these same Southern papers, had burned several bridges, cutting off all railroad communication with the Gap from the east, west and south; yet the Times' correspondent says that on the 13th, when he left, Johnson was advancing with 40,000. We are also told that Johnston is in command at Bowling Green, and is also at Columbus and Memphis—all about the same time. The Times' correspondent had better try again.

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THE WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS gives a very interesting description of the progress of the fleet from the day of leaving Hampton Roads to the day after the great battle, all of which is interesting, but we have room for only some extracts:

THE BATTLE.

Owing to the state of the tide, the Wabash was unable to get into position on the 5th early enough to commence operations that day, and on the 6th delayed its attack until the arrival of the transport Ocean Express, which had on board indispensable ordnance stores; among others, gun carriages for nearly one hundred cannon. This transport had been supposed to be in sight on Tuesday, or no attack would have been contemplated on that day. On Thursday morning, however, she arrived, and at a quarter of ten, a.m., the battle of Port Royal began.

THE WABASH, Captain G. P. R. Rodgers, with Commodore Dupont on board, sailed into the bay, followed by the Susquehanna, the Mohican, the Seminole, and thirteen gun boats. The transports and the remaining vessels-of-war approached almost without the formality of a salute; the latter to soon as the battery should be silent, the former to render any assistance required. The procession of men-of-war moved first up the bay, and then, by reason of the channel, was obliged to return before they had come to port. Near her is a large cotton plantation, with immense stores of cotton kept from market. If it should be determined to do so, we could load the Great Republic with cotton, and send her North in a week. So the sovereignty of that famous king would be at once transferred. But even greater importance is the need of a depot for our blockading squadron; a harbor which they can run to in time of storms; a station where they can get supplies of coal and water; and a base for operations either naval or military in character. All this has been attained by the gallant achievement of November 7.

AN EXPEDITION FROM THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—The Elizabethtown (Ky.) Courier, of Saturday, says that, on Friday night, companies E and H, Captains Ruffa and Garret, the whole under command of Major Fred. Harding, of the Nineteenth Illinois regiment, encamped at Elizabethtown, returned from Big Springs, twenty miles west from that place, bringing with them five rebels, fifteen horses, two mules, fifty boxes percussion caps, and a quantity of small arms, besides their horses and their equipments.

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THE REBELLION AND THE WAR HAVE, IN A GREAT MEASURE, REVOLUTIONIZED SOCIAL INTERCOURSE. IT IS ACTING AS AN IRON WEDGE BETWEEN FRIENDS AND RELATIONS, AND ALSO AS A BOND OF UNION AMONG THOSE WHO WERE FORMERLY INDIFFERENT.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. P. WARD, W. L. P. WARD, J. B. F. AVER.
Putkin, Wiard & Co.,
(Successors to Putkin Brothers),
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Agricultural Implements and Machines,
Tree Seeds, Liverwort, Greenman, Planter, &c.
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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WM. B. WILSON,
Successor to C. W. Bushaw.

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HERBS, GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-
GARIAN, MILLET & Co. Also, all kinds of

Garden Seeds,

HORSE-POWERS, TURF-SHREWS, PLOWS, all of the
best improved kinds, and all kinds of farm tools.

Also, FARM MACHINERY, also, WHITE, and
UNIFORM, LIME, CALCIUM PLASTER, LAND PLAS-
TER, &c.

A large amount of the above articles in store and
will be sold at low prices.

WM. B. WILSON,
No. 22 West Main street, south side.

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TRUST COMPANY.**

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Paid in and Secured.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW
organized and ready to engage
in a general insurance business
upon liberal terms.

Write to—In care of Son Ben Bank, corner of Main
and Bullock streets, Louisville, Ky.

J. A. PAXTON, Secretary.

Directors—W. A. Duckwall, Dennis Long, J. P. Mc-
Shane, H. C. Karsner, George C. H. Jones, J. W. Bushaw,
John H. Bushaw, W. H. Williams, Wm. M. Anderson,
J. D. Allen, B. C. Levee, Ben A. Avery.

Franklin Insurance Company.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF
LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, HELD ON THE 1ST AND 2ND DAYS OF APRIL, 1861, THE
STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS TO THE COMPANY were
present, the following gentlemen were
elected:

JAMES TRABUR, President.

Directors—James B. Wilder,
William H. Bushaw, William
H. Williams, Joseph E. Anderson,
John H. Bushaw, Wm. M. Anderson,
Warren Newcomer.

The attention of merchants and stockholders is par-
ticularly invited to this old-established and successful
house, which has a large and varied stock of
fire and marine insurance business on the most liberal
terms.

Office, corner of Main and Bullock streets, over
Commercial Bank.

ABRAHAM HITE,
Secretary.

James B. Wilder,
William H. Bushaw, William
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Franklin Insurance Company, 1861.

